

**UMEYA**  
Japanese Photographe  
All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest style  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Specialty.  
No. 81, Queen's Road Central  
TEL. 264.

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1825

THE  
CLEVELAND CHINA MAIL  
PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$1.  
per annum.

No. 18,860.

號九月五日七百九千一百七十五

SONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917.

己丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 616.



N O T I C E

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or  
AN INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours of  
9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION of  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the C.P.S.  
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$30.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.45 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.45 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.45 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.45 p.m. to 9 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Des Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptrollers order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,  
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE TESTED THE SHIPS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at SIXTY DECEMBER 1914,  
£23,970,367.  
1—Authorized Capital £20,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £24,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £22,437,500  
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047  
II—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590  
II—Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,881,466  
" Life and Annuity " 2,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department 337,820  
Other Receipts 478,940  
£28,329,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's business.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.  
General Managers.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

#### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

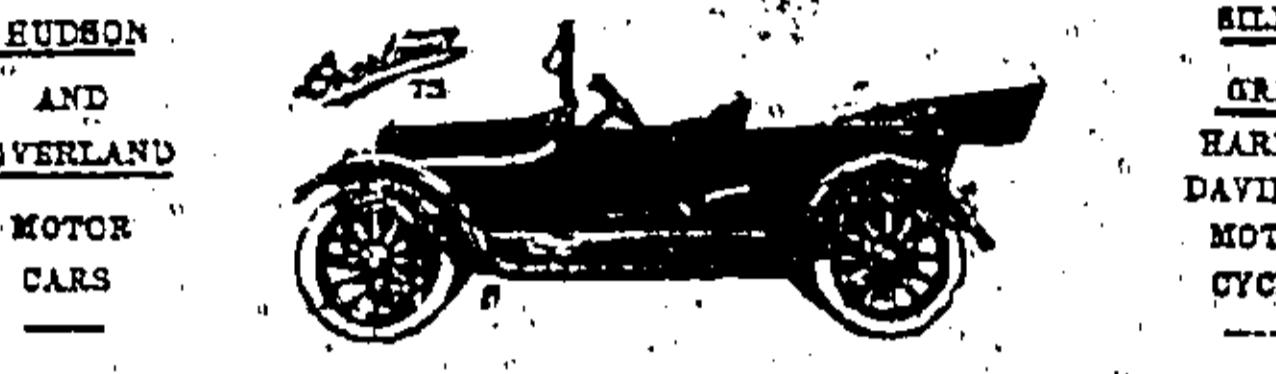
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

#### INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS

W. S. BAILEY & Co. Ltd.  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS  
KOWLOON BAY.

#### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

### BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repellent.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
32, Queen's Road, Central.

#### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.

Established 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

#### PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND  
1" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE.

CABLE LAID  
5" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE.

4 STRAND  
3" to 10"  
CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Photos, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

BY APPOINTMENT

### WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half  
the price, Blends Perfectly with Spirits,  
especially Whisky.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring.  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply soars us again." Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.

Splits 60 "

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

#### THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 416.  
Shipyard: Sham Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

### BUSINESS NOTICES

#### TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

#### BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

#### THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADD.  
"TAIKOO"

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY

TELEGRAPH NO. 312

#### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

#### PORTLAND CEMENT

IN Casks of 375 lbs. net.

IN Bags of 250 lbs. net.

#### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

#### THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND

#### GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

#### PEAK HOTEL.

ADmirably situated at VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

#### FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms.—From 50 per day max. Telegraph add.: "Peaceful," P. O. PLUISTER, Manager.

THE TAKING OF THE CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

### THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

##### MINOR OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 28.

An Italian official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, reports:

We strengthened our positions on  
the "Julian" front and captured  
strongly fortified trenches to the east  
and south-east of Jarnioux. We  
crossed the Timavo river and occu-  
pied San Giovanni, to the north-west  
of Dugio. We captured nine 8-inch  
guns.

We repulsed raiders to the north-  
west of Cherasi and to the south of  
Lens, inflicting casualties and capturing  
some prisoners.

We successfully carried out a raid  
to the north of Armentieres, in the  
neighbourhood of Wytschaete. We  
reached the German support line and  
took about thirty prisoners.

We repulsed two violent counter-  
attacks on the Vodice sector, and on  
the heights to the east of Gorizia.

Strong parties of infantry penetrated  
a point on our line to the south-  
ward of Grodigno, but we drove them  
out, taking 150 prisoners.

THE AIR RAID.

WHERE THE DAMAGE WAS DONE.

LONDON, May 28.

Viscount French announces that  
the chief damage done by the air-  
raid on Friday, was sustained by  
Folkestone.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, May 28.

A French communiqué reports:

Three more attacks on Cabqui and  
Tetouan in Champagne were completely  
repulsed.

The enemy artillery was fairly lively  
in the regions of Hill 304, and Mor-  
thomme on the left bank of the Meuse.

A French detachment penetrated the  
enemy's second line, in the region of  
Uffholtz, in Alsace and found many  
German dead. Prisoners were also  
brought back.

French air squadrons dropped six  
tons of bombs on military establish-  
ments and railway lines, especially in  
Champagne, in the region of Thionville.  
We brought down nine enemy aircraft,  
two others were forced down in our  
lines and five in the enemy's lines.

THE TAKING OF THE CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

LONDON, May 27.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at  
French Headquarters gives a graphic  
description of the position on California  
Plateau on the naked top of which the  
French held out for three weeks in  
hurriedly improvised trenches. The  
men often had only one meal a day.

The appearance of a single head above  
the trenches was the signal for a  
tempest of shells. The importance of  
the Plateau lies in the fact that it marks  
the eastern extremity of the great crest  
overlooking, to the south, the valley of  
the Aisne and to the north, the valley  
of the Ailette.

TRouble in POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, May 27.

The German papers admit that things  
are not running smoothly in Poland  
where the different bodies created by  
the Germans are at loggerheads, partic-  
ularly regarding the Regency.

A NEW DEMAND BY COTTON OPERATIVES.

LONDON, May 27.

At a meeting of all the representa-  
tives of the cotton spinners in the  
northern counties, in connection with  
the demands for payment for cleaning  
the machinery, an addition to wages,  
which at present cover this duty, it was  
decided to ask the employers to confer  
with the representatives of the workers  
in connection with this matter.

RE-ORGANISATION AT THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, May 27.

The appointment of a number of  
experts is announced in connection with  
Sir Eric Geddes' department at the  
Admiralty, including General Collard  
who is to control the construction and  
purchase of naval vessels and  
transports etc.; Sir Vincent Raven, who  
will be responsible for the manufacture  
and purchase of ordnance; and Adm.  
Laurence Power, who will take over the  
general management of the dockyards.

(Continued on page 5.)

## INTIMATIONS

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be open at 11.30 A.M. from THURSDAY, the 24th May to WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1917, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors—  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1816

HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
J. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1825

## NOTICE

WE have from the 1st day of May Opened our Offices at Shumeng, Canton, under the style of HOGG & KARANJA, LIMITED, where we shall carry on business, Import and Export and General Merchants, Raw and Waste Silk and also Oriental Produce.

ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG,  
NASSERWAN ROMANJEE  
KARANJA,  
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1818

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASiATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 5%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 35 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par after the 20th March, 1927.

Interest is payable half yearly on the 20th March and the 20th September.

Interest on the loans made from the 20th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1817

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE. CASH OR CREDIT. TUNING & REPAIRING—A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Vœux Road. TEL. 1322.

'CHINA MAIL'  
OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES AS NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—

Co. "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

## EAGLE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1807.

AS AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to issue Fire Insurance Policies covering approved risks on favourable terms.

BANKER &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1917. 1849

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNED BEEF

AND

## CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STRAVERS USE.

66

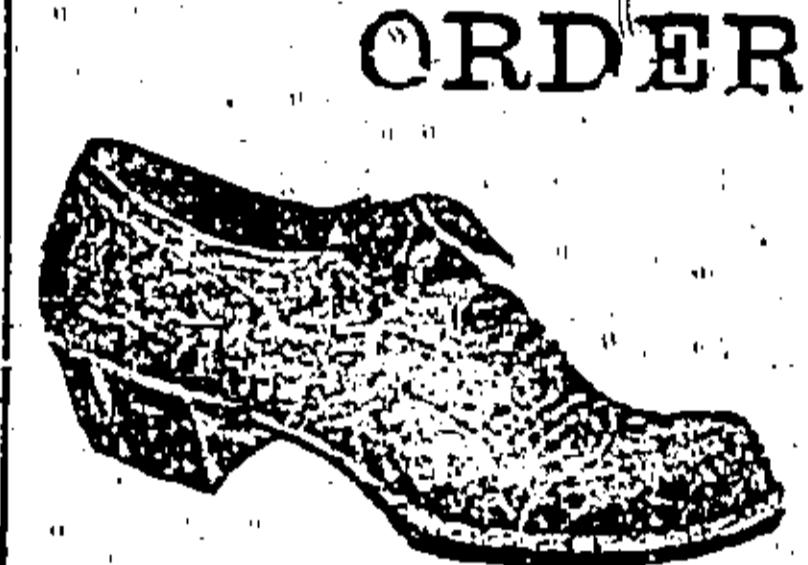
## JAPANESE MAKERS

## Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO

## ORDER



## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.



Most Certain Cure.

Physicians recommend them.

of all diseases.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. H. H. PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He is a good master of training Europeans to speak the Chinese language. He has a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has a good knowledge of Mathematics, Taxation, etc. Those who desire to learn Chinese are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 132, Wellington Street, Brit. Hotel.

1251

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

## INTIMATIONS

## KEATING'S

## KILLS

## BUGS

## FLEAS MOTHES

## BEETLES

## TINS 3-6-1

## PATELL &amp; CO.

## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

## EXPORTERS,

## SILK MERCHANTS,

## COMMISSION AGENTS.

## Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

## Branches—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS

HONGKONG

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**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic address  
MEIRIOS HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY,  
the 30th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.  
at No. 10, Arbuthnot Road.

SUNDAY  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
thereto contained.

Double and Single Beds, Dressing  
Tables, Bed Linen, Marble-top Wash  
stands, Sofas and Chairs, Buffet Ware,  
Chairs and Lounges, Toilet Crockery,  
Clothes Hangers, Towel Rails, Partitions,  
Brass Fenders and Scuttles, Shanghai  
Raths.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH**,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong May 25, 1917.

## STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or nerve, force you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

... if you are suffering from loss of strength or nerve-troubles, there is nothing that can equal Surgol for revitalizing the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body.

Surgol has increased the strength of delicate, run-down, nervous people more than 300 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve-power from over-work, illness or from business worries. Surgol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Surgol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed freely by physicians for those most strenuous labours.

If you are wondering if Surgol would actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—see Surgol's trial! And with your nerves bogging you for help, and your friends worrying about your condition, why not do this soon?

Surgol is sold and recommended in English by such high-class firms as Roots, Cash Chemists, Harris's, Settlers, Taylor's Drug Stores, Lewis & Burrows, and W. Whiteley's.

Surgol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and by other leading dealers every-where.

## AUCTION.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. James & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917.

at his Sales Rooms,  
DEWDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 10.

IN ONE Lot

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysbott," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 10.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created thereby an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917.

1747

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY,  
the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M.  
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1858.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=845 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot. No. 101=67.5 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

**JOHN'S, STOKES & MASTER,**  
Prince's Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCHE ASIA BANK.

or to  
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

1777

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location

ALL Electric Trans P. & E. Entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

"VICTORIA."

**J. WITCHELL,**  
Manager.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15. Morrison Hill Road.

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief.  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—  
ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

60 YEARS  
Old and  
Proven  
Remedies  
Awards of  
Prizes.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 1  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 2  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 3  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 4  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 5  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 6  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 7  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 8  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 9  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 10  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 11  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 12  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 13  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 14  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 15  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 16  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 17  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 18  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 19  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 20  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 21  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 22  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 23  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 24  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 25  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 26  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 27  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 28  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 29  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 30  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 31  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 32  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 33  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 34  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 35  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 36  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 37  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 38  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 39  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 40  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 41  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N. 42  
CURE FOR ASTHMA, COLD, COUGH,  
SALVAT, DATHRUM, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION** N

**WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY**  
E QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES FINAL.

REV. COOPER HUNT AND S. E. GREEN

NO SZE KWONG AND WONG PO KEUNG  
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AT 4.30 P.M.  
(Weather permitting)on  
WAR CHARITIES COURT:Reserved Seats, ... \$1.00  
Enclosure, ... 50 cents

Booking at METRUM LTD.

P. M. HODGSON,  
Hon. Secretary

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

## NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December, 1916.

MR. JOHN DUPLOW HUTCHISON and MR. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

## TO LET.

ONE VACANCY, Best location,  
"ROGATE & HARTING," Kowloon. Tel. 296 K.

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## WEDNESDAY,

the 30th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.

No. 10 Arbutnott Road.

ONE GRAND PIANO by  
BLUTHNER & Co.  
in splendid condition,

## ONE CAMERA on STAND.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMOS FOR TOMORROW.

H.K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

Noon.—"Star" Ferry Co. Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at No. 10, Arbutnott Road.

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Girl Guides' Display, in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, May 31.—

5.15 p.m.—St. George's Society's Meeting.

FRIDAY, June 1.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, June 3.—

H. M. the King's birthday (1863).

MONDAY, June 4.—

General Holiday.

TUESDAY, June 5.—

6.07 p.m.—Full Moon.

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

## THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 CENTS (CASH) per Copy.

in Japan is more easily realisable than such a service as Lord MONTAGU has outlined, which involves flying over many countries. We know what strong objections were entertained before the war to aviators of one country flying over the territory of another country, enabling them to spy out the fortifications of the land, and this objection must remain as the principal obstacle to an international aerial mail service; but we can certainly count upon the airship becoming an important auxiliary means of internal communication and transport in all countries after the war.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

To-morrow is Settlement Day—Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Shareholders in the "Star" Ferry Company are reminded of the meeting to-morrow at noon.

An Extraordinary Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club will be held to-morrow at 5.15 p.m.

The Baden-Powell Girl Guides in Hongkong will give a display at half-past five to-morrow afternoon in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.

Jewellery and clothing to the total value of \$604, belonging to a Chinese married woman, has been stolen by burglar from 236, Queen's Road Central.

The Crown rent due in respect of leased lands in Hongkong and Kowloon last year amounted to \$410,315.94. In addition the village rent roll amounted to \$3,534.60.

It is announced that Mr. Malcolm Watson has retired from the firm of Messrs. John D. Hutchison &amp; Co., and that Mr. J. D. Hutchison and Mr. T. E. Pearce will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.

We are asked to mention that a meeting of the Past Students of St. Paul's College will be held to-morrow evening at the College Hostel at 7.30 p.m., and that all past students are heartily invited to attend.

It is stated in a Manila paper that the German steamer "Princess Alice" is found to have been damaged in the engine room by her late crew to a greater extent than it was at first believed, and she is not likely to be ready to sail till September or October.

A Chinese school girl, ten years of age, whilst on her way to church last Sunday morning, was attacked by a Chinese man and a Chinese boy, who stole two bangles valued at twelve dollars, which she wore on her wrist, and then decamped.

The final of the Open Doubles Championship in the H.K. C.C. Tennis Tournament—Rev. Cooper Hunt and S. E. Green versus Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung—will be played to-morrow afternoon (w.p.), commencing at half-past four, on the War Charities court.

A Chinese woman, 28 years of age, residing in Stanley street, Yau Ma Tei, fell into the harbour from a Yau Ma Tei launch yesterday and was rescued from drowning by the coxswain of the Yau Ma Tei launch, Wing Shing. The rescued woman was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

In the action brought in H. M. Supreme Court, Tientsin, by Mr. Edmund Backhouse against Dr. S. G. Kirby Gomez for \$10,800, Sir Haviland de Saumarez gave judgment for the defendant. Dr. Gomez was engaged by plaintiff as permanent medical attendant. Plaintiff alleged that there had been a breach of the contract and claimed \$10,800, being salary at \$1,200 per month for the months April to December, both inclusive, advanced to defendant, but which plaintiff alleged he had not earned. Dr. Gomez denied that there had been any breach of the contract. His Lordship, in giving judgment said: "I can only come to the conclusion that there is not such a breach of the contract as would entitle plaintiff to treat it as non-existent and to recover money which has been paid therunder."

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cold, Chloro and Disinfectant, as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## A PORTUGUESE CHARGED WITH RESISTING ARREST.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, a young Portuguese named Alvaro Augusto de Luz, a clerk, who resides at No. 1 Rose Terrace, Kowloon, was charged with resisting arrest and obstructing the Police in the execution of their duty.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and was represented by Mr. Leo D'Alamada.

Inspector Gordon who made the arrest, deposed that whilst walking in Nathan Road, Kowloon, in company with his wife and a friend, at about 6.30 p.m. on the 27th instant, he saw two boys playing tennis on the sidewalk in front of No. 1 Rose Terrace, and noticed that several pedestrians had left the sidewalk because of the game. As the boys were obviously causing an obstruction, he informed them that they were not allowed to play tennis in the street and ordered them to discontinue their game.

They then stopped playing, but no sooner had he turned his back and started down the road than they resumed their game. The witness turned, and seeing them again playing, for the second time, ordered them to desist, shouting, "If you don't stop playing I'll have to lock you up."

It was then that the defendant (the boys' elder brother), who was on the verandah of No. 1 Rose Terrace, called down to the boys: "Never mind him; he has no right to stop you from playing." The boys, however, discontinued their game, but when the witness started along the road, they immediately began to play again.

When, for the second time, the witness turned and saw the boys again playing, he hurriedly returned to No. 1 Rose Terrace. The younger of the two boys ran into the house, but the older boy remained in the road. The witness then took hold of him by the arm, and, after informing him that he (the witness) was a policeman, placed him under arrest. Whilst the boy struggled to free himself from the witness' hold, the defendant, greatly excited, rushed into the road from the verandah of the house and seizing the witness by the arm shouted: "It's your son; let my brother go, I'll make you pay for this; you have no right to arrest my brother for playing in his own place."

When the witness informed the defendant that he was a policeman, the defendant replied that he did not care and used violent language to the witness.

The defendant then ran into the house and the witness, with the boy in his custody, started along Peking Road toward the Tsim-tsa-tsu Police Station. In

Peking Road the defendant caught up with the witness and his prisoner and accompanied them to the Police Station. Upon the arrival of the trio in the charge room of the Police Station, the defendant accused the witness of unnecessary roughness in his handling of the prisoner, and because generally obtrusive. When he finally used indecent language to the witness and attempted to interfere whilst witness was engaged in having his prisoner formally charged, the defendant was also taken into custody, and in company with his brother, was detained at the Police Station.

Mr. D'Alamada (cross-examining): I put it to you, Inspector Gordon, that you did handle the boy roughly, then why, when in the charge room at the Police Station, did the defendant protest at your treatment of his brother?

Witness: I did not, I merely took him by the arm.

Mr. D'Alamada: If you did not handle the boy roughly, then why, when in the charge room at the Police Station, did the defendant protest at your treatment of his brother?

Witness: I did not, I merely took him by the arm.

Mr. D'Alamada: If you did not handle the boy roughly, then why, when in the charge room at the Police Station, did the defendant protest at your treatment of his brother?

Evidence was then given by the defendant, who testified that whilst he was in his house at No. 1 Rose Terrace, at about 6.30 on the 27th instant, he heard his brother call to him from the street. He hurried out on to the verandah of the house and saw his brother in the road, struggling in the custody of a man, who, at that time, he did not know was Inspector Gordon.

His Worship: What? You did not know Inspector Gordon?

Defendant: No, Your Worship.

His Worship: You'll have a hard time making me believe that you know.

Mr. D'Alamada: Inspector Gordon was then in my office, Your Worship, and furthermore, the defendant is not in the Police Reserve; he is a Volunteer.

The defendant then stated that he followed Inspector Gordon and his brother to the Police Station in order to tell his brother out. Whilst there he protested at his brother being searched.

Evidence was then given by the defendant, who stated that he followed Inspector Gordon and his brother to the Police Station in order to tell his brother out. Whilst there he protested at his brother being searched.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## SPAIN AND THE WAR.

## STRONG PRO-WAR FEELING.

MADRID, May 28.

An enthusiastic meeting, composed of 20,000 Socialists and Republicans, passed a resolution declaring that Spain cannot remain indifferent and isolated to the war. Spain must decide her policy towards the Allies and there must be a rupture with Germany, owing to the German outrages on Spain's neutrality, and Spain must accept all the consequences arising from that.

The meeting was thoroughly representative of the Left parties throughout Spain.

The first speaker emphasised that the object was to affirm the solidarity of Spain with the Allies, and all nations of Spanish race.

The Socialist leader said: "The moment had come for Spain to imperceptibly herself in Europe. (Cheers.)

A Republican Deputy said the Spanish Democracy wanted peace, but on the condition that Kaiserism is vanquished.

Another speaker uttered a warning that persistence in neutrality would cause many Spaniards who were not Republicans now to become so. Loud cheers greeted the declaration that the democracy of Spain must shape the policy of the country in the future.

## CROPS DAMAGED IN HUNGARY.

ZURICH, May 28.

The frost has seriously damaged the crops in Hungary.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## FURTHER BRITISH GAINS.

LONDON, May 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We have gained further ground in the neighbourhood of Fontaineles Cruselles.

There were patrol encounters near Cojinel river, and we took a few prisoners.

In air fighting yesterday we brought down three German aeroplanes and drove down eight others. Four of ours are missing.

## ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, May 27.

A French communiqué says: "In Champagne the enemy launched two attacks on Terton. In the last attack after first succeeding in penetrating our lines the enemy was completely ejected. A third attack on Cusquey broke down. There has been great artillery activity in Champagne."

## SEPARATE PEACE BY RUSSIAN IMPOSSIBLE.

## CONSOLIDATING THE REVOLUTION.

PETROGRAD, May 27.

General Dragomiroff, commanding the Northern front, addressing a congress of delegates at Riga, declared that a separate peace was impossible because it did not assure the liberty of the Russians, who ought to help the Allies to crush German militarism, thus definitely consolidating the revolution.

A congress of Officers' delegates passed a resolution declaring that the salvation of the Fatherland demands the exertion of all the country's efforts, and calling on all the officers to exert a brotherly hand to the soldiers and workers.

## RUSSIAN PEASANTS' REPUDIATION.

The Congress of Peasants' Delegates practically unanimously passed a resolution repudiating the idea of a separate peace.

## ENTHUSIASTIC WAR DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 27.

A great and enthusiastic demonstration, organised by the British League of Workers, was held in Hyde Park, when addresses were delivered by M.P.'s and leading Labourites.

By acclamation, a resolution was passed sending fraternal greetings to the allied peoples, particularly to the United States and Russia. The resolution expressed the fixed determination of all patriotic Britons in the United Kingdom and the Dominions beyond the seas to continue the war to a victorious finish.

Appreciative messages were read from Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. John Hodge.

A procession was formed, which marched to the French Embassy, where all the allied Ambassadors and Ministers had assembled.

The resolution was presented, and the deputations replied amid stirring scenes of enthusiasm.

## A SPANISH PASSENGER STEAMER SUNK.

## MANY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, May 28.

It transpires that the correct name of the sunken steamer is the "C. de Espana," a Spanish mailboat. The second officer's boat contained 20 persons.

LATER.

The place and origin of the sinking have been suppressed from the reports of the sinking of the "C. de Espana."

One hundred and thirty-three passengers and crew are missing.

The vessel sank in five minutes. It was a most dirty winter night, and there were tremendous seas.

The second officer's boat, with the passengers, was swept away. Almost simultaneously the vessel broke in half, and there was no other boat afloat. The survivors miraculously escaped. They rowed for hours, baling out ceaselessly, and clothe in the most scanty attire.

The missing include the Spanish Consul of Colombia.

## SUBMARINE VICTIMS LANDED.

MADRID, May 27.

Thirty survivors of a torpedoed Brazilian steamer have been landed.

## THE JAPANESE NAVY'S ASSISTANCE.

TOKIO, May 26.

An official statement has been issued covering the ground of Lord Robert Cecil's speech on the Japanese Navy's assistance of the 24th inst. The statement adds that a squadron has recently been sent to the Mediterranean, commanded by Admiral Sato, while another is operating in the South Atlantic. The statement adds: "The Japanese navy is doing its best to assist the navies of the Allies."

## THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

## GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 27.

The German press, commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons with reference to the submarine warfare, abandons the idea of the complete destruction of Britain's mercantile marine, and speaks vaguely of the effects on her economic future.

## AMERICAN WAR STEPS.

## AS OUTLINED BY LEGATION TO CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

The *China Press* (Shanghai) says:

Official confirmation of the decision to despatch a contingent of American troops to the front in France is contained in a cablegram from the American Legation in Peking forwarded to the American Consulate here. This message also confirms the setting of a national registration day for the enrolment of those who come within the first class to be called for military service under the conscription plan.

The telegram follows:

Orders issued directing expeditionary forces approximately one division of regular troops in command of General John J. Pershing proceed France earliest practicable date. Pershing and staff will precede troops abroad. This in addition to nine regiments of engineers recently ordered recruited for service in France. An American army division is between twenty and twenty-five thousand men. President also issues proclamation putting draft law in force required all males between 21 and 33 inclusive shall register for military service on June 5th. It is estimated this category of citizen at number one million of which President authorized to meet two increments by \$20,000 each.

At the same time department announces fall strength of National Guard would be drafted into United States army. All Guardsmen have been ordered to bring military regiments to full war strength these will number 329,000 men. Regular army has already been ordered increased to 293,000.

Following are extracts from President's proclamation fixing registration date:

"The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force.

To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war.

In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies, there are no armies in this struggle, there are entire nations armed thus. The men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are not less a part of the army than the men beneath the battle flags.

It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war.

It is a nation. To this end our men must draw close in one compact front against the common foe.

In nations used to war but not used to war in the field that would not be so.

It is not a nation but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good.

The whole nation must be a nation in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. The date here named is the time upon which all men shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks, it is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history.

It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defence of the ideals to which the nation is consecrated."

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th May.

Receipts Aggregate for week 21 weeks.

This year 12,216 275,304

Last year 15,000 284,881

Increase 2,874 9,405

Decrease 2,874 9,405

## JAPANESE CITY IN FLAMES.

A conflagration started at 10.30 on the morning of the 22nd Inst. at Yonago, in northern Japan. The city was still burning in the evening, 2,500 houses having already been destroyed, including the schools, prison, court house, police station, post and telegraph office, news paper office and railway station.

The resolution was presented, and the deputations replied amid stirring scenes of enthusiasm.

## STEEL HELMETS.

## A BOON TO SOLDIERS.

[By CAPTAIN HENRY J. REILLY IN THE "NEW YORK HERALD".]

In a previous article, it was shown that about 75 per cent. of the wounded in trench warfare on the western front had been hit with shrapnel, or pieces of shell, travelling at a low velocity, and therefore had torn wounds and in many cases smashed bones. About 3 per cent. of the wounds had been in the head and about 15 per cent. in the face or neck.

This led to the adoption by the French, in May, 1915, of a steel helmet called after its inventor, Adrian.

The use is now generally adopted in the British Army, and in the "Nature," April 19, cases of head wounds, 42 happened to soldiers without helmets. Twenty-three of these had fractured skulls, while the remaining 19 had head shell wounds. Of the 19 who wore helmets, not one had a skull fracture. Five had slight wounds only, while none of those who had worn a helmet died, and quite a number of those who had not did. Last year, in the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Rousset brought up the point that, as a result of the use of the helmet, the number of cases of sudden death from wounds in the head had so decreased that the number of wounded with head injuries treated in the hospitals had materially increased.

## HUGE FRENCH OUTPUT.

The French helmet has proved such a success that Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Russia and Rumania have all equipped their troops with the same model, bought from France.

The French helmet has a bursting bomb as insignia on its front and in light blue or khaki colour, depending upon whether it is worn by the Metropolitan (the French home army) or the French colonial army. The Belgian helmet is khaki colour, with the German helmet on the front; the Italian, greenish-blue, with no insignia; the Serbian khaki colour, with the Serbian coat-of-arms; the Russian, khaki colour, with the Rumanian coat-of-arms, and the Portuguese blue-grey.

Up to the present the French have made nearly 12,000,000 helmets, using about 12,000 tons of steel. In other words, a ton of steel will make 1,000 helmets.

The British have also equipped their troops with a steel helmet which has no ridge running from front to rear, as has the Adrian; no decorations, and a rather wide brim, which runs all the way round.

It is of a khaki colour.

The Germans have issued to a certain number of their men, generally those who are most exposed in trench-fighting, a steel helmet which is considerably heavier than any of the Allied helmets, has a much higher crown and comes more over the eyes and the sides and back of the head.

All these helmets are supported, by means of a leather skullcap inside which, fitting closely to the head, distributes the weight over the whole of the skull, instead of simply around the edge of it, as is the case with ordinary headgear.

Of course, these helmets will not protect against high-velocity projectiles. However, they do entirely protect or at least partially protect the wearer from low-velocity projectiles, such as shells made by such low-velocity weapons as, because of infection, often as fatal as severe wounds, it can easily be seen how much good has been accomplished.

## SHOOTING BODY ARMED.

A French writer in "La Nature" shows that 328 out of 479 abdominal wounds were caused by shrapnel and pieces of shell having a low velocity. In 13 out of 15 cases of lung wounds the projectile did not have velocity enough to completely traverse the body and come out. In 71 cases of joint wounds, 66 were due to low-velocity shrapnel and only 5 to high-velocity bullets. Practically every one of these wounds could have been prevented by breast and body, pieces of knee and elbow caps of armour. As for every man who dies from a wound made by a high-velocity bullet there are about ten who from wounds made by low-velocity shrapnel and shell fragments, the importance is seen of protection against these low-velocity wounds, if it can be had.

Of course, the wearing of armour means the lessening of the mobility of the soldier.

In the open field a lessening of efficiency, which cannot be tolerated.

However, in trench warfare the mobility of the individual does not count for so much, as can during an attack he does not have to go far, and generally does it at a walk in rear of the barrage fire of his own artillery.

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**A CRITICISM OF ENGLISH  
 MUSIC.**

**OLD SUPERSTITIONS.**

Sir Thomas Beecham, in an address recently to the Amateurs' Brotherhood, Manchester, on "English music before the war and after," said that about forty-five years ago the collective conscience of England decided that it would like to have some serious music. It took all the wrong steps to get it. An educational never ran through the country like quicksilver, and everybody seemed to be without questioning its wisdom. The belief was that if we knew something about an artistic subject we should soon produce artistic masterpieces. We had not produced any, and the reason was not far to seek. London was flooded with a vast number of people trained by institutions subsidised by the State, but we did not see that we were putting the cart before the horse, nor do we see it now. These hundreds of people were thrown upon a very unsympathetic world to seek in most precarious living. There were only a certain number of orchestras supported by private means, no opera houses, and no institutions subsidised by the Government into which the fine flower of these institutions could enter. The attitude of the State today towards music was to train children, but to starve the grown-ups.

The majority of our teaching institutions of today were in a compromise state of decline and not fulfilling any useful purpose. Not a satisfactory artist of any sort had passed through his hands out of them for perhaps nine or ten years, although thousands a year had been produced. There was something wrong, which he attributed in a small measure to the stupidity of the governing official class, and in a much greater measure to the lack of reflection and the stupidity of the British public. The superstitions of this country were so extraordinary that any virtuous man with a blue or red beard had turned up before the war playing a fiddle upside down and said, "I am the Prince of Iceland," we should all have gone to the Queen's Hall or the Free Trade Hall to see him and should have been enchanted with him. (Laughter.) He knew that was so because he had tried those tricks on the public himself. (Renewed laughter.)

**NEW LINES TO GO ON.**  
 Since the war broke out we had had an opportunity of reflecting over some of our superstitions, and had managed to shed or forget a few of them, and it was during this period of forgetfulness that we had a chance of striking off on new lines and of really getting on the right track. But the public must be prepared to pay for it. Personally he thought that so soon as the war was over we should have a reawakening of musical activity. He would be responsible for a good deal of it himself. (Hear, hear.) What Manchester needed was a proper theatre, which, for a certain part of the year, should be devoted either to its own company or the best companies from elsewhere, and which for the rest of the year should be given over to opera seasons—one before and the other after the concert season. (Hear, hear.)

Speaking next of the musical resources of the country, Sir Thomas Beecham said that, as a result of the effort of the last forty years, we had managed to produce half-a-dozen—and we had the material for another half-dozen—of the finest orchestras in the world. Germany had no orchestras equal to the orchestras in London and the Halle Orchestra in Manchester. There had existed in the English schools for years a fine level of instruction.

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mental teaching, and in my school was still more apparent than in the Manchester institution over which his friend Dr. Frodsham presided. (Cheers.)

**BAD GRIEVE'S INFLUENCE.**

But in singing we were equally behind every other nation. "When I think of English singing, generally," Sir Thomas said, "I at once fall into a state of depression, melancholy, and hopelessness. Generally, as a nation, we make the most terrible noises when we open our mouths. All these big institutions like the Birmingham, Sheffield, Bradford, and, in some respects, the Hale Choir are not instruments of civilisation and culture; they simply exist for preserving all the old, villainous, abominable, Philistine, and worn-out musical tricks of 200 years ago." (Laughter.) This was due chiefly to the influence of certain great German composers and certain very bad German conductors.

What was wanted in the way of a reform was simply the old and true principles of singing. In all the countries of Europe at this moment musical tradition and culture were on the wane. What was mainly wrong in this country was an exceedingly bad elemental education.

This must be reformed. Enlightenment was needed in artist and teacher alike, and throughout all classes of the community.

**THE CHOICE.**

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

The American Spirit speaks—

To the Judge of right and wrong,  
 With whom fulfilment lies,  
 Our purpose and our power belong,  
 Our faith and sacrifice.

Let freedom's land rejoice!  
 Our ancient bonds are given,  
 Once more to us the eternal choice  
 Of good or ill is given.

Hardly at a little cost,  
 Hardly by prayer or tears,  
 Shall we recover the road we lost  
 In the drugged and doubting years.

But after the fire and wrath,  
 After so searching' and pain,  
 His Mercy opens us a path  
 To live with ourselves again.

In the gates of Death, rejoice!  
 We shall see and hold the good—  
 Dear witness, Earth, we have made our choice.

For Freedom's brotherhood,  
 Then praise the Lord Most High;  
 Whose strength hath saved us whole;  
 Who bade us choose that the flesh should die.

And not the living soul.

—The "New York Times."

**THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING A  
 BRITISH SUBJECT.**

F. Glassman was charged in H. M. Police Court Shanghai, last week, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, for that he, claiming to be a British subject, had failed to register. Mr. G. E. Whitmore, of H. M. Consulate Registration Office, said that on Wednesday morning he was informed that a certain Mr. Glassman had applied for a position stating that he was a British subject. He looked up the records and found no such person registered. He then went to the Consul-General who thought it just as well to find out. Later he (Mr. Whitmore) got a card handed to him at his office with the name Glazerman on it. The man wanted to be registered but had no documents. He said he had taken out papers in Hongkong six or seven years ago. Registration could not be effected until proof had been given. (Hear, hear.)

Communicating with Hongkong, he would like to withdraw the charge. His Worship said the Consular authorities were perfectly right in bringing the matter up. Accused could not go so about claiming to be a British subject unless he had been registered. In these days it was a privilege to be a British subject and British subjects must obey the regulations. The defendant would be discharged.

—The "Daily Mail."

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Mr. H. D. Macdonald Mr. and Mrs. Munro

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Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin

## DEARER BEER.

REDUCED CONSUMPTION FOLLOWS  
HIGHER PRICES.

Higher prices for beer and spirits were pretty general throughout the country yesterday, says a London paper of the 2nd ult., in consequence of the new restrictions on brewing and on the taking of other alcoholic liquors out of lead.

The rise in beer to 1d. per pint and whisky to 8d. a glass reduced the business of certain Newcastle licensed houses by as much as 50 per cent.

In placing restrictions upon the output of beer the Government, said Captain Barthurst in the House of Commons, "would follow the same procedure as in the case, of other taxes. The final value of beer was not disputed—series of 'On' and 'hundred' but proprietors said there were more valuable as fuel. The restrictions on the output of beer were based on the necessity of preventing such foods avail-able for direct human consumption."

## SUPERFLUOUS SOLDIERS OF KWANGTUNG.

A Bill has been introduced into the Provincial Assembly at Canton demanding the appointment of a special commission, consisting of representatives of the citizens and the Military and Civil Governors, to inquire into the effective disbandment of superfluous soldiers. The BR demands that the number of troops should be reduced to 30,000 and the expenses of their maintenance to £1,000,000 as against the present expense of £1,000,000 monthly.

The general opinion, however, is that it is doubtful whether the Military and Civil Governors will approve the Bill even if it is passed, because it means disbanding one half of the present troops and would leave the Civil Governor practically no soldiers.

## COST OF THE WAR.

## ESTIMATE BY AN ENEMY FINANCIER.

An Austrian financial expert estimates that the total cost of the war to the end of March has been 307 billions of kronen (£17,000,000,000), fully one-fifth of which has been borne by Great Britain. The Entente countries 276 billions, (£11,000,000,000), of which Great Britain has contributed 100 billions over £3,000,000,000. France 71 billions, Russia 50 billions, and Italy 22 billions. The Central Powers share 157 billions, Germany's portion being 70 billions, and Austria-Hungary's 45 billions.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

On London—  
Bank Wire ..... 9/45  
On demand ..... 11/16  
30 days' sight ..... 9/45  
4 months' sight ..... 11/16  
Credit, 4 months' sight ..... 2/45  
Documentary, 4 months' sight 2/45  
On Paris—  
On demand ..... 2/24  
Credits, 4 months' sight ..... 3/30  
On New York—  
On demand ..... 5/5  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 5/5  
On Bombay—  
Wire ..... nom.  
On demand ..... nom.  
On Calcutta—  
Wire ..... nom.  
On demand ..... nom.  
On Singapore—  
On demand ..... 10/11  
On Manila—  
On demand ..... 11/13  
On Shanghai—  
On demand ..... nom.  
20 days' sight (private paper).—  
On Yokohama—  
On demand ..... 11/10  
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ..... 48.30  
Sovereigns (Banks Buyingrate) ..... \$8.30 n.  
Silver (per oz.) ..... 37 d.  
Bar Silver in Hongkong ..... 17 1/2 nom.  
Chinese Copper Cash ..... 1 1/2 p.m.  
Rate of Natural Interest ..... 7 1/2 p.m.  
Chinese Sub. Coin ..... 6 5/16, 6 1/2  
Hongkong Sub. Coin ..... par.

## THE "CHINA MAIL"

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good will.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata."

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

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Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 25 cents per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

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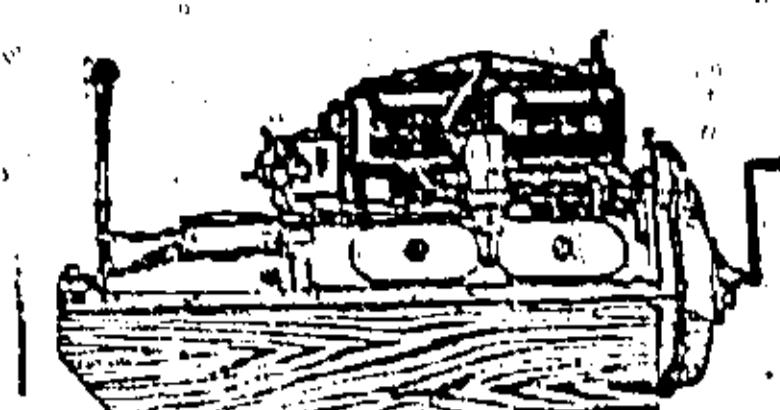
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Motor Cycles and Marine Motors  
in Hongkong. "Everything for  
Motoring."

## TO LET

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
[Alexandra Buildings,  
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827]

## TO LET.

RDSHEAL, No. 119, The Peak,  
newly done up.  
Apply to—CHATER & MODY,  
5 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 1771

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NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road,  
Ready for occupation.  
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.For, rent and other particulars  
apply to—M. H. H. NEMAZEE,  
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WELL appointed, and comfortable  
European Houses Nos. 17 and 19  
KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights  
already installed.

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Tel. Nos. 906 and 551,  
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1808

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King and York Building,  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit  
road.HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton  
Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very  
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice  
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.  
Recently reconstructed.For rent and other particulars  
apply to—THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
46, Connaught Road Central,  
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1578

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,  
Kowloon.A FLAT in Humphreys Building,  
Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marina Lot 48 with wharf  
area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal  
storage or erection of godown.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
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Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

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Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

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